

told him that he thought \$2,500, the amount offered, was beneath the dignity of a representative, and that he ought to have \$10,000. Boyce replied that this was all nonsense—that he had already secured four votes, at an average of \$1,000 each, and another for \$500. Boyce then said he would give \$2,500, \$1,500 at that time and \$1,000 the next day upon his arrival at Columbus.

Campbell said to Boyce: "What do you want Otis to do if your proposition is accepted?"

Boyce replied that he would want him to write a letter, to the president, to the effect that he would vote for Hanna.

Boyce then wrote a telegram directed to President McKinley, reading: "For the best interest of Ohio, and the Republican Party, I will cast my vote for M. A. Hanna for the short and long terms."

This telegram Campbell was to submit to Otis an all the latter accepted the proposition he was to sign it and the telegram was to be returned to Boyce, who was to forward it to the president. Mr. Campbell carried the telegram away with him and showed it to John Ellis, who volunteered to copy the telegram and sign Otis' name to it, which was done. At the next meeting the telegram, or rather a copy of it, was shown to Boyce and he was told that Otis had finally consented and that there was the telegram.

Campbell said to Boyce: "You will now pay \$1,500, and \$1,000 when you reach Columbus," whereupon Boyce counted out \$350 more.

Campbell then said: "This does not make \$1,750."

Boyce replied: "You have already got \$1,000 and this makes \$1,750."

Campbell replied: "I thought the \$1,000 was for my fee."

Boyce replied that he could not give more at that time, as he could not let it cost him more than \$1,500 at that time, although Mr. Otis was to get \$3,000 more when Hanna was elected. Mr. Campbell then demanded a receipt, which Boyce did not care to give, although a receipt was finally written for the \$1,750 already paid and the additional \$1,500 that was to be paid on reaching Columbus. Campbell said he would take the \$1,500 and the receipt and show it to Otis, to which Boyce agreed.

The plan was that Campbell and Boyce and Otis were to meet the next morning at 9 o'clock, and come to Columbus. Boyce did not show up and on a later train than had been intended, Campbell came to Columbus with Mr. Otis.

The witness here, in response to a request, produced the \$1,750 that he claimed Boyce had paid to him. He said that if Boyce would return to Hamilton county he would give him back the money, although he might use part of it if Boyce did not return, in paying the expenses of the lawsuit he had started against a paper.

This concluded the examination, but it will probably be resumed Monday.

Mr. Eliza Berry of this place, says he never had anything to do him so much good and give such quick relief from rheumatism as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He was bothered greatly with shooting pains from hip to knee until he used this balm, which affords prompt relief.—B. P. Baker, druggist, St. Paris, Ohio. For sale by Druggists.

#### HOLD-UP THAT FAILED

Letter the Mysterious Young Man Wrote to His Victim.

St. Louis, Jan. 28.—The case of the young man who was arrested in an attempt to hold up President Madison of the Union Trust company last Tuesday and secure \$5,000 at the point of a pistol, is as mysterious as ever.

Today the following letter, which was handed to Mr. Madill by the man at the time of the assault, was made public for the first time:

"Mr. Madill—I have been employed to come here on a most unusual errand, which, though very distasteful, is very urgent. To save words, I have tried to put the nature of my business in writing, which I want you to read from beginning to end before making any comments, for the end may seem brighter than the beginning. I will tell you now that I stand ready to blow your brains out if you make the slightest outcry, so I warn you not to do so.

"Mr. Madill, I have been employed to murder you by two people who I suppose will benefit richly by your death, for they have offered me \$5,000 to kill you. It was planned to kill you at night, but before committing such an act I decided to first come here and give you a chance to save your life. I am a desperate man—desperate for money, and when I tell you that I must have that money to save my life you will understand why I am willing to commit murder and take a chance at the gallows to get it.

"Mr. Madill, I do not want to kill you. I am doing this for money only, and if you want to save your life there is but one method, and that is to hand over the \$5,000. I am not a common criminal, Mr. Madill, and I do not wish to either kill or rob you, and if you will pay me this money I will promise you upon the honor of a man to repay every cent of it to you.

"Mr. Madill, I think you will understand the situation. It is a matter of money or death. If you want your life spared, say so; if not, say no, and may God be with your soul if you say no.

The would-be robber, who still refuses to give his right name, exactly duplicated the performance of the mysterious man who robbed President McKim of the Denver bank on March 2, 1893, of \$21,000.

A warrant covering the case was sworn out today.

Hawaii and Japan.

Dispatches from Washington state that there are about to be important developments in the Japanese imbroglio with the government of the Hawaiian Islands. However, this may be, certain it is that the disturbance of the stomach caused by simple indigestion will develop into chronic dyspepsia unless checked at the start. The finest stomachic is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which promptly rectifies gastric trouble, and does away with irregularity of the bowels and liver.

Marshal Thompson's Bond Approved.

Guthrie, O. T., Jan. 28.—(Special.)—United States Marshal Thompson's bond of \$50,000, with the American Surety company as security, has been approved by the department of justice.

Don't Quit Cold When Snow Flies

But board the Santa Fe's quick California Limited, bound for Los Angeles. They play there all winter; so may you.

New Oklahoma Postmasters

Guthrie, O. T., Jan. 28.—(Special.)—The following Oklahoma postmasters were appointed yesterday:

Noble Whitacre, Arvill, Lincoln county, vice Daniel S. Pritchett, removed; J. A. Hensel, Dayton, Grant county, vice Robert J. Briggs, resigned; Annie Vanover, Moberly, Kingfisher county, vice Florence Anderson, resigned.

Rich red blood is the foundation of health. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes rich red blood.

## BY FIFTEEN MAJORITY

(Continued from First Page.)

chill" which overpread the banqueters at the mention of international bimetalism.

GAGE KEYNOTES IT.

It was well established, declared the senator, that the public utterances of Secretary Gage on the gold standard gave real attitude of the administration. There was in reality no difference between the president and the secretary of the treasury, and the latter had given out their views were in substantial accord. In closing, Mr. White declared that behind this resolution was the great issue between bimetalism and the gold standard, which from this time on, would be kept clearly in view, so that attempts to deceive the people would fail.

TELLER'S ONE IDEA.

Mr. Fairbanks of Indiana, followed against the resolution. He said the purpose of the resolution was not frankly exposed on its face, and it was only in the course of the debate that it developed that the essential purpose was to give an expression of the United States senate favorable to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. In the course of his remarks Mr. Fairbanks read a telegram received by him from Secretary Gage as to the methods in paying bonds. At this Mr. Gage states that gold, when demanded, is not refused, but as a matter of fact, gold is seldom called for, and few payments are made in gold. Referring to Senator Teller's advocacy of free silver, Mr. Fairbanks said that while he did not question the lofty position inspiring the Colorado senator, yet he had carried him to the point where he also was dependent on this one question of silver. It was an advocacy so ardent that the senator seemed ready to follow his logic, although it plunged the country into the morass of government disunion. Commenting on Mr. Teller's speech on Cuba, China and the need of a strong foreign policy, Mr. Fairbanks declared that he feared the Colorado senator would be willing to see his country wrapped in the flames of war if his one aim of free silver was accomplished. For said the Indiana senator, the first gun fired would bring us to a deplorable silver basis.

WOLCOTT SUPPORTS IT.

Mr. Wolcott of Colorado was the first speaker under the fifteen minute rule, which went into effect at 2 o'clock. He thought that any senator, whatever his financial views, could vote for the Teller resolution, and it involved nothing except the carrying into effect of the government's plain obligations. He thought that denunciation and abuse heaped upon those who support the resolution were unwarranted; for he did not think the man was yet born who would betray his government by offering to pay its obligations in spurious money.

He referred with glowing sarcasm to the sale of bonds by the Cleveland administration in 1894, denouncing it as one of the darkest pages in American financial history. He declared that the men of the west might be entrusted with the national honor.

"We have," he said, "never betrayed our government and never will. We intend to pay all our obligations in good money and nothing else."

He felt that the resolution ought to be passed without change, because it meant just what it said, and its declarations were in no sense a violation of the national honor, either direct or implied.

MORGAN APPROVES IT.

Mr. Morgan of Alabama supported the resolution in a carefully prepared speech, basing his support upon statistics and deductions indicating "the impossibility of striking silver from among the money metals."

He felt that amid the confusion existing it was clear that the people demand the restoration of silver to coinage, and he thought that such restoration would be as the delivery of mankind from war, pestilence and famine.

FORAKER'S VIEWS.

Mr. Foraker of Ohio thought the resolution's meaning ought to be made clear. It being evident there was a great diversity of opinion on that point. He did not think the resolution was any more than declaratory of the law, and that was as far as the declaration went. He thought the statement in the resolution that such coinage was contemplated by it was in derogation of the rights of creditors could only mean the free and unlimited coinage of silver. He was, therefore, opposed to the resolution.

Mr. Foraker declared himself in favor of international bimetalism, or, as an alternative, to maintain the present financial status. The enforcement of the terms of the resolution, in Mr. Foraker's opinion, would bring about bimetalism, but would force the government to a silver basis.

CHILTON AND NELSON.

Mr. Chilton of Texas, in a legal argument, advocated the restoration of the standard silver dollar to coinage and their use as the payment of the government's obligations. He held that the pretension of the bondholders that they were entitled to be paid in better money than the pensioner, the mechanic and the laborer, was not warranted by facts or by law.

Mr. Nelson of Minnesota stated that his objection to the resolution was that it ignored the duty of the government to maintain the parity between the metals as imposed upon it by law.

MR. ALLISON A SILVER BASIS.

Mr. Allison of Iowa, in the circumstances attending the passage of the Stanley Matthews' resolution in 1878. To him it had not meant at that time a declaration in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Other coinage measures were pending at that time, and when one of these came over from the house the senator from Colorado (Teller) voted to strike out the provision for the free coinage of silver and voted for a limited coinage agreement.

Mr. Allison declared that when he was being gibetted on this cross-roads of public opinion for alleged inconsistency, he wanted it known that the Colorado senator, and the Ohio senator, who introduced the resolution of 1878, Senator Matthews, had voted to strike out a free coinage provision. The clear purpose of the pending resolution was to commit the country to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 when it was axiomatic, the senator declared, that such a course without concurrence of other nations will lead us inevitably to the silver standard alone and to silver monometallism. It is as certain as the sun at noonday, said he, that such a course will carry us to the silver standard, and that our gold will be banished. And yet, senators were asked to sanction this monstrous proposition—monstrous in the change it proposed. Mr. Allison reviewed his expressions for an international agreement as the only means

## One Woman's Word...

"I consider AYER'S PILLS the best in the world."

MRS. A. C. WESTON,  
29 Pearl St., Laconia, N. H.

## All Women's Wisdom...

of rehabilitating silver, and said the failures of the Wolcott commission did not bring despair to those who saw in this method ultimate relief for silver.

TELLER RISES TO EXPLAIN.

Mr. Teller rose to explain that his vote in 1878, referred to by Mr. Allison, was given not because of opposition to free coinage, but because it was not practicable at that time to secure a majority and get what was wanted.

Mr. Gray of Kansas urged that the resolution could accomplish nothing and was a hollow expression so far as affecting the character of money in which our bonds were to be met.

Mr. Gray did not regard that subject as in any way involved in the resolution, so that he would vote on the question wholly without reference to the silver issue brought into the debate.

Mr. Allison of Nebraska insisted that the free coinage of silver would restore the parity between gold and silver.

TO TEACH THE EXECUTIVE.

Mr. Bacon of Georgia took issue with the statements and conclusions of the senator from Ohio (Foraker) and the Senator from Iowa (Allison), discussing the present conditions, as contrasted with those of 1878, when the resolution was originally passed. He held that the resolution applied distinctly to the silver issue, which he held in the future. The government for the past six years had violated the statutes and the Stanley Matthews' resolution.

He maintained, therefore, that the pending resolution was most important as a declaration of the legislative branch as to the duty of the executive branch of the government.

THURSTON OF NEBRASKA.

Mr. Thurston of Nebraska said that the legal obligation of the government was set forth in its contract with the people, and there was no need to re-state the terms of those contracts. He would, he said, so far as his vote was concerned, follow his party in its declaration to maintain the parity of all the dollars of the government. He pointed out that since the Republican party came into power every dollar paid to labor—whether it was silver or paper or gold—was as good as the best dollar ever coined. He thought the question involved in the discussion was not one of legal right, but rather one of government ethics. He concluded with an appeal to the silver men to permit the business men of the country for a little while to attend to their affairs, in order that they might ascertain where they stand.

PRELIMINARY TO 1900.

Mr. Tillman of South Carolina thought this discussion was simply the maneuvering of the great political parties for position in the great contest that was to be fought in 1900. The people, he said, would win in that contest, as they had won in every fight they had ever made for freedom. He made an attack upon former Controller Eekels for his action regarding the Chestnut Street National bank of Philadelphia, and declared the fact that six of the last ten controllers of the currency had graduated from the treasury "pest house" to be presidents of national banks or trust companies, proved that those men were owned by the banks or had been bribed.

NEW ENGLANDERS.

Mr. Hawley of Connecticut said that the last original Stanley Matthews' act had no force, as it was a mere campaign threat and did not have about it enough of chemical qualities to make a stench. The American people would never consent to the payment of their debts in anything but the best money.

Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire believed in the payment of the nation's debts in the best money of fixed national as well as international value. Any other action upon the part of the government would be a national disgrace.

ALL RIGHT LEGALLY.

Mr. Elkins of West Virginia thought that as a legal proposition the resolution could not be successfully assailed, but he could see no reason for its passage now. He said there were times when the bondholders could be treated with indifference, but, he asked Mr. Teller, whether if war were declared tomorrow, he would introduce such a resolution as this. It would be perfectly evident that we could raise no money on bonds in the markets of the world if the declarations of the resolution were enforced, because their enforcement would mean the free coinage of silver.

Mr. Warren of Wyoming announced his purpose to vote for the resolution, and gave his vote of the resolution as it stood and not for any ulterior purposes the resolution might have. The resolution meant no surrender of the honor, credit and dignity of the nation, but it affirmed a principle of existing laws and retained for the government every option and reservation as to the payment of bonds that an individual would retain.

Mr. Culom of Illinois announced briefly that he would vote against the resolution

because it was a step toward free silver.

Mr. Butler of North Carolina advocated the resolution, saying that instead of destroying the parity of the metals it was intended to sustain that parity by keeping both metals, like both arms, in equal use.

Mr. Rawlins of Utah said the question was simply one of paying bonds in accordance with the legal obligation or in the so-called "best money" of far greater value than the money with which the bonds were bought. This best money, he said, while best for the bondholder, meant at the same time a double burden for the people who must pay the bonds.

Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island said it had not needed the declaration of Mr. Vest to disclose that this issue was the opening of the campaign of 1898.

"We intend to meet this issue squarely," declared Mr. Aldrich. "We are responsible to the great party we represent, and beyond that to the American people, and we propose, so far as we may, to maintain the honor and the credit of the government."

VOTING BEGINS.

Mr. Aldrich closed just as the clock marked 5 o'clock, the hour set for voting, and the vice president promptly announced that the voting would proceed.

At this time the galleries were filled to overflowing and a large number of members of the house, including Speaker Reed, occupied the area back of the senators.

The Nelson amendment was first presented, claiming "That it is the duty of the government of the United States, under existing laws, to maintain the parity in value of its gold and silver money, so that the dollar of one metal shall be equal in value to the dollar of the other metal."

Mr. Vest moved to table the amendment. The yeas and nays were given the first test of the respective elements, resulting 42 yeas and 47 nays in favor of tabling the amendment. The vote was as follows:

ON THE NELSON AMENDMENT.

Yeas—Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Butler, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Chilton, Clark, Cockrell, Daniel, Gray, Harris, Hittfield, Jones of Arkansas, Kenney, Kyle, Lindsey, McNairy, McLaughlin, Mallory, Mantle, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Money, Morgan, Murphy, Pascoe, Pettigrew, Pettus, Rawlins, Roach, Shoup, Smith, Stewart, Teller, Tillman, Turner, Turpie, Vest, Warren, White and Wolcott. Total, 42.

Nays—Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Burrows, Caffery, Clark, Culom, Davis, Fairbanks, Foraker, Gallinger, Gear, Gray, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Lodge, McBride, McMillen, Mason, Morrill, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt of Connecticut, Platt of New York, Pritchard, Quay, Sewall, Thurston, Warren, Wellington, Wetmore and Wilson. Total, 47.

THE LODGE AMENDMENT.

Then came the Lodge amendment, as follows:

"That all the bonds of the United States issued or authorized to be issued under the said act of congress heretofore passed, in gold coin, or its equivalent, and that any other payment, without the consent of the creditor, would be in violation of the public faith and in derogation of his rights."

Mr. Vest moved to table the amendment.

"I hope the senator will withdraw the motion to table," interposed Mr. Wolcott, "so that we may have a direct vote on gold."

ON THE MOTION DIRECT.

Mr. Vest consented, and the vote was taken directly on the Lodge amendment, resulting in its defeat—23 yeas and 60 nays.

Nays—Aldrich, Baker, Burrows, Caffery, Culom, Davis, Fairbanks, Foraker, Gallinger, Gear, Gray, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Lodge, McBride, McMillen, Mason, Morrill, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt of Connecticut, Platt of New York, Sewall, Wellington, Wetmore. Total, 60.

Nays—Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Butler, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Chilton, Clark, Cockrell, Daniel, Gray, Harris, Hittfield, Jones of Arkansas, Kenney, Kyle, Lindsey, McNairy, McLaughlin, Mallory, Mantle, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Money, Morgan, Murphy, Nelson, Pascoe, Perkins, Pettigrew, Pettus, Pritchard, Quay, Rawlins, Roach, Shoup, Smith, Stewart, Teller, Thurston, Tillman, Turner, Turpie, Vest, Warren, White, Wilson, Wolcott—33.

PART VILINES BROKEN.

There was intense interest during this vote, as it presented a more direct issue than had been anticipated. It was seen at the outset that party lines would be dammed, sustained by that corporation during the war, after encountering an obstinate filibuster which staved off a vote on two previous private bill days, was piloted to its passage in the house today by Mr. Cooper of Texas, who was in charge of the measure. The friends of the measure proved themselves in an overwhelming majority, and the opposition today, finding it could not hold out any longer, reluctantly yielded. The vote on the bill was 138 to 67.

Washington, Jan. 28.—This was private bill day in the house, under the rules, but Mr. Groat (Rep.) of Vermont, in charge of the District of Columbia appropriation bill, attempted to supplant the regular order by the introduction of that bill. This immediately caused a renewal of the fight over the bill to pay the book-publishing company of the Methodist Episcopal church (South) \$28,000 for damages sustained by it during the war, which had already consumed the entire time of two private bill days. The friends of the latter measure, under the leadership of Mr. Cooper (Dem.) of Texas, rallied in opposition to the motion and defeated it on a rising vote—72 to 129.

In continuation of the filibustering tactics begun last week, Mr. Dalzell secured the yeas and nays in order to consume time.

The roll call developed such an overwhelming majority in favor of the bill that the vote being 75 to 129 that Mr. Dalzell offered to make terms with the friends of the bill for the relief of the Methodist Episcopal church, and it was finally arranged that after debate until 4 o'clock a vote should be had directly on the bill.

Those who participated in the debate were:

In favor of it—Messrs. Dinkmore (Dem.) of Arkansas, Dooliver (Rep.) of Iowa, Dockery (Dem.) of Missouri, Sims (Dem.) of Tennessee, Mahon (Rep.) of Pennsylvania, Sullivan (Dem.) of Mississippi, Terry (Dem.) of Arkansas, Gains (Dem.) of Tennessee, and Grosvenor (Rep.) of Ohio.

In opposition to it—Messrs. Dalzell (Rep.) of Pennsylvania, Hubbard (Rep.) of Iowa, McEwen (Rep.) of New Jersey, Dingler (Rep.) of Maine, and Connolly (Rep.) of Illinois.

At 4 o'clock the bill was favorably reported to the house, and on the demand of Mr. Dalzell the vote on its passage was taken—yeas and nays. The bill was passed—138 to 67.

The house then, at 4:30 p. m., took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be devoted to the consideration of private pension bills.

This was the first recess since the Congress devoted to pension legislation.

HOAR'S AMENDMENT—LOST.

Mr. Hoar offered another amendment to go at the close of the resolution, as follows:

"That under no circumstances will the principal or interest of the public debt be paid in depreciated currency or in any money other than the best money of the world."

The amendment was tabled on Mr. Vest's motion, 42 yeas and 47 nays.

Yeas—Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Butler, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Chilton, Clark, Cockrell, Daniel, Gray, Harris, Hittfield, Jones of Arkansas, Kenney, Kyle, McNairy, McLaughlin, Mallory, Mantle, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Money, Morgan, Murphy, Pascoe, Pettigrew, Pettus, Rawlins, Roach, Shoup, Smith, Stewart, Teller, Tillman, Turner, Turpie, Vest, White, Wolcott—42.

Nays—Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Burrows, Caffery, Culom, Davis, Fairbanks, Foraker, Gallinger, Gear, Gray, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Lodge, McBride, McMillen, Mason, Morrill, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt of Connecticut, Platt of New York, Quay, Sewall, Thurston, Warren, Wellington, Wetmore and Wilson. Total, 47.

New York, Quay, Sewall, Thurston, Wellington, Wetmore—32.

GOLD STANDARD AMENDMENT.

Mr. Foraker proposed an amendment formerly suggested by Mr. Spooner, who was absent, as follows:

"That it is declared to be the financial policy of the United States that until there shall have been obtained an international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world for the free coinage of silver, which agreement the United States is hereby further pledged to promote, the faith and honor and credit of the United States are solemnly pledged to preserve the existing gold standard; and all silver and paper currency shall be maintained at a parity with gold, and all obligations of the United States shall be maintained inviolably at the present standard."

FOLLOWS THE OTHERS.

The amendment suffered the fate of those going before, being tabled—44 to 23, as follows:

Yeas—Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Butler, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Chilton, Clark, Cockrell, Daniel, Gray, Harris, Hittfield, Jones of Arkansas, Kenney, Kyle, Lindsey, McNairy, McLaughlin, Mallory, Mantle, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Money, Morgan, Murphy, Pascoe, Pettigrew, Pettus, Rawlins, Roach, Shoup, Smith, Stewart, Teller, Tillman, Turner, Turpie, Vest, White and Wolcott. Total, 44.

Nays—Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Burrows, Caffery, Clark, Culom, Davis, Fairbanks, Foraker, Gallinger, Gear, Gray, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Lodge, McBride, McMillen, Mason, Morrill, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt of Connecticut, Platt of New York, Quay, Sewall, Thurston, Wellington, Wetmore and Wilson. Total, 23.

THE STRAGGLERS.

Mr. Hoar presented the same amendment as the last, proposing it as an additional section instead of a separate declaration. This was tabled, the vote being the same as on the Foraker amendment.

Mr. Caffery proposed an amendment as follows:

"Provided that if, at the time of payment of the principal or interest of the bonds, the market value of silver is not at par with gold, at that time the principal and interest shall be paid in gold or silver, at the option of the creditor."

The amendment was tabled without a yeas and nays vote.

THE FINAL VOTE.

This disposed of amendments, and the decks were cleared for the final vote on the Teller resolution. The earlier votes had shown that its passage was a foregone conclusion, yet there was the keenest interest at this culminating feature of the contest.

"On this vote," announced the vice president, "the yeas are 47 and the nays 23, and the resolution is agreed to."

The vote in detail was:

Yeas—Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Butler, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Chilton, Clark, Cockrell, Daniel, Gray, Harris, Hittfield, Jones of Arkansas, Kenney, Kyle, Lindsey, McNairy, McLaughlin, Mallory, Mantle, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Money, Morgan, Murphy, Pascoe, Pettigrew, Pettus, Rawlins, Roach, Shoup, Smith, Stewart, Teller, Tillman, Turner, Turpie, Vest, Warren, White and Wolcott. Total, 47.

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The pairs throughout the voting were as follows: Turley with De Roe, Faulkner with Eldins, Gorman with Eyer, Jones of Nevada with Proctor, Withall with Spoorer. The first named would vote each case in favor of the measure, and the second against it, while the last named would have voted against the resolution, and for the amendments.

There was no demonstration on the announcement, and at 7 p. m., on motion of Mr. Allison, the senate adjourned till Monday.

PILOTTED TO ITS PASSAGE

Is the Bill to Reimburse the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The bill to pay the book publishing company of the Methodist Episcopal church (South) \$28,000 for damages sustained by that corporation during the war, after encountering an obstinate filibuster which staved off a vote on two previous private bill days, was piloted to its passage in the house today by Mr. Cooper of Texas, who was in charge of the measure. The friends of the measure proved themselves in an overwhelming majority, and the opposition today, finding it could not hold out any longer, reluctantly yielded. The vote on the bill was 138 to 67.

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